



THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD
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BY

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To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

HUMILITY.

The bird that soars on highest wing,
Builds on the ground her lowly nest;
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest;
—In lack and nightingale we see
What honor hath humility.

The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown
In deepest adoration bends;
The weight of glory bows him down
The most when most his soul ascends;
—Nearest the throne itself must be
The footstool of humility.

Written for the Lady's Book,

THE FLOWER GIRL.

BY MISS M. MILES.

'Will you buy my flowers?' said a sweet voice to Mrs. Audly, as she stepped from her carriage, and was about entering one of the most fashionable mansions in the most populous of our southern cities. Mrs. Audly stopped and regarded with an eye of wonder, a child of surpassing beauty—who held forth a bunch of moss roses. She was struck with surprise to see one so fragile and delicate, thus engaged in selling in the public street.

'Do you sell your roses, in order to support yourself, little girl?' she asked in a tone of kindness.

'No, ma'am,' she replied, dropping a curtsy—'but my mother is sick, and I walked from the cross roads, to sell all the roses that was on my own bush; will you buy them, lady?' and her deep blue eyes filled with tears.

Mrs. Audly was much interested by the innocence and artless simplicity of the child; and after a few more inquiries determined to go herself and see the sick woman, who the child said was a stranger in B—. She was one whose purse was always open to the calls of charity, and taking the little girl into the carriage, she ordered her coachman to drive to the cross roads, about two miles from the city. They stopped before a low humble-looking house; and the lady entering, saw extended upon the bed and apparently dying, a female upon whose countenance, wasted as it was, there yet lingered the remains of great beauty. Mrs. Audly spoke to her in tones of compassion, but she only lifted to her the glazed and closing eye. It was evident she was fast sinking to her rest. A decent looking woman came forward, and from her the lady learned that the stranger's name was Lorton; that she had come there sick, and as she was poor, she had boarded her and her child—and until the last three weeks, had regularly received her pay; and as she wanted some comforts, she had given Inez, the child, leave to sell the roses.—Mrs. Lorton, I guess has seen better days,' said the woman in conclusion, 'but what I shall do with the child when she is gone I don't know, though she is so good and sweet-tempered.'

Mrs. Audly sent her servant to procure the necessary comforts for the night, and leaving some money with the woman, returned home with the promise of visiting them the next day.

The windows of Mrs. Audly's mansion opened upon a piazza, and she sat alone musing on the past. Time had been, when the voice of childhood sent its thrill through the mother's heart, & the sound of mirth & gladness resounded through her now silent dwelling; but one by one, the bright and beautiful beings who clustered around her heart and board had gone down in their innocence to the tomb—only one remained—a son in a distant land. The lady sat in sadness. Her husband entered, and seeing the melancholy that rested on her brow, began relating something amusing that had occurred, during the day. She still appeared abstracted, and upon his tenderly inquiring the cause, she related to him the incidents of the morning.—'That child reminds me of my departed ones,' said she, and a tear fell upon the hand her husband held. 'Robert, I know that you seldom deny a request of mine; but it is an important one I am about making. This poor child, in all her beauty and sweetness, seems as if sent to supply the places of the dead; why may I not adopt her as my own? Our home will not appear so lonely.'

Mr. Audly gladly consented to any thing that could cheer the solitude of his wife, or while her from the melancholy that was undermining her health; and they concerted together to take the little Inez, as soon as Mrs. Lorton was dead.

The next day, when Mrs. Audly arrived at the cottage, she found that Mrs. Lorton had died in the night, without giving any sign of consciousness, or discovering who she was. There was a miniature of her,—taken when young, and set with pearls, very rich, in her trunk—the only vestige of better days. And after the last sad duties were performed, the little Inez returned with her protectress to her new home. Many an hour did her endearing affection render happy, which would otherwise have been filled with sorrowful remembrances, and Mrs. Audly, in watching each day some new charm of mind or person unfold to view, was doubly repaid for her charity to the orphan. The child possessed great sweetness of temper, united to great powers of mind, and the best masters were procured for her by her kind friends. In music, she particularly excelled, and the sound of her sweet voice, pouring out some gay or sad strain, soothed and cheered their hearts, and made life almost seem again bright to them. She was very dear to them both, and few could see the interesting orphan, without loving her. Her life was one of sunshine, though sometimes the thought of her mother, would cause a shade to steal over her sunny face, and cloud her brow. Inez Lorton was fifteen, and had been passing the evening with some young friend. When she returned in the evening she threw her herself into Mrs. Audly's arms and wept bitterly. The memories of her childhood had become dim, and she had always called, and of late years deemed that lady to be her parent.

'My child! my Inez! said she, 'what means these tears? What has thus caused your sorrow, my bright one?'

'Oh! I am not your child,' exclaimed the sobbing girl; 'to-night, in the dance, Miss Laurence refused to notice me, because, she said, I was not so good as herself, for I lived on charity. And a fresh burst of tears followed this explanation.'

Mrs. Audly was much shocked, but she gently and kindly related to Inez, all the circumstances of her mother's illness, and her own adoption of her into her family. She told her, that birth and fortune would weigh little with the wise and good, in comparison with the purity and goodness of her child, and in conclusion, added, 'My Inez, in the world's paths you will have to bear much that is unpleasant; but I have taught you to look above for support and guidance; and think my love, of Him, who on earth was so despised of men, and learn a lesson of submission. Go on steadily in the path of duty, and convert scorn into respect and love. Bear every trial with patience, and when wounded by the shaft of ill nature, remember, that to the shelter of the parent wing you can fly for safety and comfort.'

Three years had gone by, and the name of Inez Audly was the theme of many a tongue. Very loving and winning was she, as she moved in her beauty through the wreathing dance, and her adopted parents gazed upon her with a look of pride; but dearer, far dearer to their hearts, was she in the quiet of their own home. There was yet some chords in life's harp unbroken, and her smile was the gleam of brightness in their dwelling. And as she cheered their loneliness, or knelt morning and evening for their blessing, they felt the twining tie grow still stronger.

'A party at Rose Laurence's! How delightful,' exclaimed Catherine Morris, as she was walking one evening with Inez. 'Shall you not go, dear?'

'I do not visit Miss Laurence,' replied Inez; and a slight flush passed over her face.

'Well, that is strange—I thought you used to know her once.'

'So I did; but I have not visited her for nearly three years. They say her brother has returned. Have you seen him, Kate?'

'No; but I hear wonders of him. I have taken a strange fancy into my head, that destiny will yet weave a spell to give both your lives a different shadowing. Fate plays strange tricks sometimes. So bind up your bonny brown hair, and don your best attire; try to win this doughty knight. I really believe I should cry for joy, to see him leading you a gay measure; if it were only to vex his proud sister. For you, whom I deem the very acme of goodness and perfection, I should think even Ernest Laurence might with all his intellectual gifts, wear chains the of matrimony grace-

fully.'

Inez interrupted her, 'Catharine, wild as are your day dreams, you are capable of feeling deeply. To you I always speak openly—I never shall marry. The blush of shame shall never stain the cheek of any one, however I may sacrifice my own peace, to know that the object of his affection was once an obscure flower girl—even now, subsisting upon charity.—No! I must wander forth through life's paths, with a sense of loneliness ever pressing upon my heart. Without one kindred tie to bind me to earth. And yet I am not ungrateful; for there are some who love me well.' Then, wiping away the tear that dimmed her eye, she added more gaily; 'But, Kate, you can try your own sweet powers, and I will surely lead one gay measure at your bridal. I must run home now. So good bye.'

In the height of youth and beauty, Rose Laurence moved with stately step, through the brilliantly lighted apartments of her father's luxurious mansion. But there was something of pride in the curl of her lip—of scorn in the glance of her black eye. Many a one was drawn within the magic circle she collected around her; but two stood apart—two whose bearing seemed to say that their place should have been by the side of one so beautiful. Ernest Laurence, and his friend Audly, were talking over the scenes of earlier days, and heeded not when those slippery accents fell upon the ear.

'But, Audly, I hoped to see your mother here to-night. I was always good friends with her, though I so often led you into hair-breadth escapes—why did she not come?'

The brow of Constant Audly slightly contracted as he answered; 'She visits but seldom; but you know she will give you a warm welcome to the little breakfast room, where she sees all that is dear to her without ceremony.'

'I shall most certainly avail myself of the privilege; but Rose is beckoning us to come to her. Does she not look beautiful to-night, my queen-like sister? Come Constant, you my friend, must wear her colours.'

'Never!' muttered Constant Audly, as he followed his friend.

Inez Audly was bending over a drawing that she was copying for Mrs. Morris, when the door of the small breakfast-room, in which she was seated, suddenly opened. Inez raised her head, and Mrs. Audly approached, leaning upon the arm of a gentleman, whom she introduced as Ernest Laurence—one of Constant's dearest friends. 'My Inez,' said she, as he stood evidently struck with the beauty of the blushing girl; 'will you not receive him as such?'

Inez remembered the words of her friend, and her salutation was tinged with more coldness than was usual to her. He was one who had carried the charm of childhood into his mature years; and foreign travel, temptations, and new associations had not destroyed it; and he now, with his own open winning manner, sat down by Mrs. Audly, and recalled the scenes of his boyhood, with all the freshness of early affection. Constant now came in, and Inez gathering up her drawing materials, retired from the room.

'Who is that beautiful girl?' asked Ernest, of his friend, as soon as she left the room. 'Such a vision of loveliness I have seldom met with.'

'She is my adopted sister, and I claim for her the respect due, as if she was bound to us by the kindred tie. Inez is no common character, and some day, I will give you her story.'

It was Mrs. Audly's birth-day, and the first for many years that Constant had passed at home. Since the death of her children, she had never opened her doors to the gay world, but now she felt that for his sake, she would sacrifice every selfish feeling, and celebrate it. Inez was too beautiful, she said, to remain buried in obscurity, and there were many who would gladly hail the return of her son to his own home.

Inez sat alone in her room; a rich dress was spread out on the bed, and many an ornament and jewel laid upon her dressing table, and yet she heeded not the passing hours. Her head was bent down; and a deep flush upon her cheek, and a trembling of her slight form bespoke agitation. Kate Morris entered unperceived, and stealing to her side, threw her arm around her.

'Inez! sweet Inez! why this cloud upon your brow to-night? Tell me, dear, when mirth and revelry reign triumphant, why this tearful eye? this burning cheek? Come, my sweet friend, don your festal robe, and

let me weave that chaplet of pale roses in your dark hair.'

'Oh! Kate, I would fly far from this gay scene. My place ought not to be amidst the wealthy and proud who will through these halls to night. I wish mamma would excuse my appearing; and again she rested her head upon her hand.'

'He heard the gay din from the castle hall, But was not in a mood for the festival,' exclaimed Catharine, in a lively tone: 'A truce to these sombre fancies; and half by ridicule half by caresses, she roused Inez from her despondency. 'There, sweet one,' she exclaimed, as she assisted at her toilet, 'do I not play tire-woman to perfection. The tout ensemble is exquisite; only this pale cheek shames that white wreath. —Come.'

Never had Inez been so touchingly beautiful as on that evening, and none passed by that shrine of loveliness without bestowing the meed of voluntary admiration. Ernest Laurence since the day of his introduction to her, had ever lingered by her side when they met, as if under the influence of some fascinating spell. Ernest the gifted proud Ernest, could not conceal from himself, that the protegee of Mrs. Audly, was the bright star to shed its beam upon his wayward destiny. Yes! Ernest loved—not with the love of man, that is as the meteor's gleam; but with a deep passionate love, that worshipped its idol in the inmost recesses of the devoted heart; but she

'Coldly' passed him by.'

'Do you never dance, Miss Audly?' asked Ernest, as he hovered near her.

'To be sure she does,' replied Constant. And meeting her glance—'Nay, my dear Inez, that frown becomes you not. There, Ernest, take her hand and join you gay circle.'

Inez could not without infringing every rule of etiquette, refuse, and an expose of her unwillingness to receive even trifling attention from him, her good sense taught her to avoid in so public an assembly; therefore, she suffered him to lead her to the dance.

There was a smile of triumph upon Kate Morris's lip, as they took their places, opposite Rose Laurence, (who, as a child of one that was dear to Mrs. Audly, had been invited to the fête), upon whose beautiful brow a dark cloud lowered. Beautiful and graceful were they as they stood together in that lordly room. He with his glorious brow, upon which intellect had set its signet; and a light in the raven eye breathing of the noble soul within now bent in admiration upon the sweet face that was so pensive in its deep loveliness. He was murmuring a few words of thanks for her favour, and

'His voice had that low and lute-like sound, Whose echo within the heart is found.'

'Is not Inez Audly lovely?' asked Kate Morris, as she and Rose were standing together. 'Methinks, my friend Ernest owns the siren's spell.' Kate spoke playfully but not without a little maliciousness. She was delighted to mortify her proud companion.

'Listen to me, Kate Morris. I would rather see my brother, proud and gifted as he is, and dearly as I love him, stretched in the last deep sleep, than wedded to you low born girl. You think of a bonny bride, but mark me, if you dream of one I will mar it.' And with these bitter words, she swept away.

Catharine stood as if spell-bound. She would not believe that such fierce passions could reign in the heart of a woman. 'Oh! she cannot hate Inez,' was her involuntary exclamation, as she gazed, upon the sweet face of her friend.

'And who does hate one so good and so faultless?' asked Mrs. Audly who overheard her. Catharine started, and eagerly detailed the conversation that had passed.

'God shield her!' cried Mrs. Audly 'from the shaft of wo. 'Tis a bitter hatred Miss Laurence bears. She may yet be humbled.'

The light of a winter sunset was gleaming full upon the crimson curtains of a gorgeously furnished room; and gazing out upon it, with an eye of abstraction, was Inez Audly. The shadows grew deeper and yet she stirred not. She had dashed the cup of happiness from her lips. Ernest had that morning breathed in her ear the deep passionate words of love. And even whilst he won from her the confession that that love was returned, even then did she bid him farewell, for ever. 'I will shame no man,' said she proudly; 'and, Ernest Laurence, least of all you. Go win for your bride one amongst the gifted and beautiful of your own land, and forget you ever knew one, whose destiny has been so wayward. And Ernest went from her presence,

to roam far from his own home, so painful were its memories.

And months rolled on, and Inez's voice was silent in the song, and her step in the dance. Shade after shade gathered upon her white brow, and the rose-tint on her cheek had long faded away. Day by day, she administered to the comfort of those around her, and whispered in tones of fondness to the kind friends of her youth; but they saw that change was upon that young face.

It was midnight, and alone in her chamber sat Rose Laurence. The moonlight was gleaming full upon her beautiful face, as she lingered, buried in deep thought. Her windows opened upon a piazza, and the soft air of a southern clime, stole gently in. A step startled her, but she was not given to fear, and ere she had time to retreat, the form of Kate Morris, closely muffled stood before her. Rose started back, in evident amazement at her appearance at such an unwonted hour. Catharine was pale as death. An exclamation of alarm, burst involuntarily from her companion. 'Nay, Rose Laurence, heed me not. My cheek may be pale; but the cheek of one more gentle and good, is paler yet. There is one even now bowing beneath the blast—one sweet flower, crushed to earth. Come with me, Rose Laurence, to your chamber, pointing to a window in Mrs. Audly's dwelling, (which was adjacent) and from which a faint light streamed. 'Come, and see the change your pride has wrought in all that was bright and lovely.'

Unable to resist the impetuosity of Catharine, who had caught up a shawl, and thrown over her and awed in spite of herself, she mechanically followed her through the garden, that communicated with Mrs. Audly's grounds, and through them to the house. They entered by a side door, and ascending the staircase, Kate opened the door of a chamber, from which proceeded smothered sounds.

Rose Laurence shrunk back, appalled at the scene before her. She had been brought up in the midst of luxury and affluence, and had never seen sorrow or sickness, in any of its various forms. Supported in the arms of the nurse, who was vainly trying to soothe her, was Inez Audly. Her long hair streamed upon the pillow, and her eyes eyes lighted up with a brilliancy terrifying to the beholder. Her cheeks were flushed to crimson, and her voice, one so musical, was now discordant in its shrillness. The physician was holding her pulse, and Mrs. Audly worn out with watching, slumbered on a distant sofa. Kate approached the bed, and gently took the place of the nurse. Inez caught a view of Miss Laurence's form, and her wild scream rang for many a week in the ears of the proud girl: then she sung snatches of songs that Ernest had loved, and turning to her, murmured softly:

'It is a beautiful spirit come to watch over me. Did you ever love, lady? love one, whose place was in stately halls, and his proud kindred made you rue it.' Then clasping her pale hands she would entreat Rose not to tear him from her; and sob, till it seemed that the heart of the stricken one was indeed breaking.

Again the chamber door slowly opened, and another was added to the group around that bed. Ernest Laurence stood, with a countenance on which many a passion was contending for mastery, just shaded by the curtains. The physician grasped his arm, and whispered, 'Stir not—her life is at stake.' Rose was kneeling apart, her face buried in her hands, her humbled and penitent soul going up in prayer.

The sobs of Inez gradually subsided, and towards morning she fell asleep. Oh! they who have kept the vigil of fear and love by the couch of the dear, can alone tell the mingled sensations of such hours. They stirred not from their places even to relieve Catharine upon whose bosom Inez was leaning, lest they should break that sleep. Deeper and deeper it grew, till they held their breath in fear.

The sun was many hours high when Inez woke from that slumber. The physician held a cordial to her lips, and again she closed her eyes; but a smile was on her face. He held her pulse, and motioning them to take advantage of this slight unconsciousness, said softly, 'she will live! And one by one, they stole forth to pour out the fullness of their hearts in prayer.

Soft was the song of the summer bird, and the perfume of fragrant flowers, borne on the wings of the wind, stole in at the open window. The rich curls that half shaded Inez's yet pale cheek, moved gently as the light breeze met them. But there was joy in her dark eye, and a smile upon her lip. Ernest's hand smoothed the pillow.

ow upon which her head rested, and, and he bent over her couch, with a look of anxious love. There was gathered round her, all that was rich and rare, to cheer and amuse an invalid. She smiled as Earnest held up his watch, and whispered fondly, 'You must talk no longer, dearest; here comes Rose.' And that once proud girl held the cooling draught to her lips, and kissed her brow, as she thanked her sweetly. Yes... Rose Laurence, on her bended knees, besought her forgiveness, and rose not till she gave her promise to be her sister. And in after years, when her own form was bowed with disease, and her reduced fortune made her an inmate of her brother's dwelling, then did she bless the hour, when he had chosen as his bride, the once poor flower girl. Kate, too, the generous Kate, met her reward in the endearing love and devotion of the noble heart of Constant Audley, to whom she had been many years wedded.

FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Wednesday, August 7.

Lord Brougham reverted to the Ordinances of Lord Durham, and contended that the powers conferred on him did not justify him in departing from the law relative to the trial of treasonable offences. Parliament might itself try for high treason, and on the suppression of the rebellion which followed the Revolution of 1688, those who were implicated were tried before Parliament, instead of being tried before the ordinary courts. 'Now mark,' said the Noble and Learned Lord, 'the marvellously incredible absurdity which he was about to point out. They (the Governor and Council) did not begin by declaring what they meant, namely, to pass a bill of attainder, and say that A. B. C. being guilty of high treason, should suffer penalties; but without declaring that they were guilty, these men were sentenced to be banished to the island of Bermuda; and if they came away from that place and returned to Canada, then, in that case alone, were they to be treated as being guilty of high treason. So that here was a kind of high treason in suspense... a sort of perspective treason... which these men were to be punished, for any act they have committed in Canada, but for having left Bermuda... (Hear, hear.) Now, that ordinance was clearly opposed to the 25th Edward III., which most salutarily limited treasonable offences to a very small number indeed. After noticing the shutting out of the murderers of Lieutenant Weir from pardon, which, from the language used, would, he maintained, tie the hands of the Queen, unless the Viceroy over Canada were Viceroy over the Queen also, he proceeded to ask under what authority did the Governor's Act extend to the West India Islands? 'Now what said the ordinance? 'And whereas in the exercise, and in pursuance of the extraordinary powers as aforesaid, it hath been ordained and enacted by an ordinance of this day, made and passed according to law, intituled 'An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada,' that it shall be lawful for us to transport certain persons named in the same ordinance to the island of Bermuda during our pleasure.' Now suppose the Governor and Council to have a right to pass a bill of pains and penalties in Canada, and to increase the number of treasonable offences, in opposition to the acts of Wm. III. and Edw. III., still they did not possess the slightest power over the island of Bermuda.' Were Sir Charles Paget to attempt to keep these men under strict surveillance in the Bermudas, he would be liable to an action of false imprisonment. The sooner something was done, by instruction or bill, to curb the powers so inconsiderately exercised, the better.

Lord Glenelg admitted that the jurisdiction of the Governor of Canada did not extend to the Bermudas, and he therefore took it for granted that the first ordinance could not be of any avail, though in the exercise of the extraordinary powers vested in Lord Durham, his Lordship's justification would be found in the great principles on which he had proceeded to legislate, the having consulted the real & substantial interest of the Province. In the country most affected, he (Lord Glenelg) knew that the general feeling was decidedly in favour of the course Lord Durham had taken.

Lord Melbourne also gave up that part of the ordinance which relates to the islands of Bermuda, because it is clear that Lord Durham could not advert to places beyond his jurisdiction; but he could say of all the other parts, from authority which he could not doubt, and in which he entirely confided, that they were perfectly legal, and warranted by the powers committed to Lord Durham. Lord Melbourne protested strongly against the course pursued with respect to Lord Durham. If, said his Lordship, you consider that he has exercised the powers entrusted to him unfortunately, and in such a manner as to hazard the interests of the country and that part of the Empire, it would be unquestionably wise in your Lordship to interfere to prevent such a course from being persevered in; but if you do not see any ground for interfering, then you ought to place some reliance on his judgment, and not be perpetually interrupting the course of his proceedings by comments on his conduct, thus weakening your own authority and the authority of the Government. He added, that it was one of the evils pertaining to popular Governments, in consequence of

political strife, political attacks, and party and personal dislike, the enemy of the country has always found the greatest assistance and encouragement in the bosom of Legislative Assemblies.

Lord Brougham gave notice that he would take the earliest opportunity of bringing the legality of the ordinances before the House. His opinion was, the act did not give Lord Durham the powers exercised by him, and he thought that the best course would be to introduce a Declaratory Act, which he would do on the earliest day, to explain, define, and limit the power given to his Lordship.

Thursday, August 9.

Lord Brougham moved the second reading of a Bill introduced by him, 'for declaring the true intent and meaning of an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada; & for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under a certain Ordinance, made under colour of the said Act.' His Lordship strongly supported the Bill, contending for the illegality of the Ordinance.

Lord Glenelg opposed the Bill as inconsistent and uncalled for, although he admitted that the Ordinance could not be carried into effect; but he urged that it was requisite for the Government of Canada to adopt some steps to exclude certain parties from Canada, otherwise that Government would not have done its duty.

Lord Lyndhurst condemned the course pursued by the Canadian Government, & declared the Ordinance to be illegal.

Lord Melbourne admitted the illegality, as it regarded Bermuda, but after the support extended to the Act giving extraordinary powers to Lord Durham, he was not prepared to hear censure applied for the exercise of such powers.

The Duke of Wellington complained of the charge thus conveyed, in return for support of the Government into which he had been 'entrapped'; but though he was willing to strengthen the Government as regarded Canada, he denied that either he or his friends had any part in the responsibility respecting the proceedings done under the Act. The responsibility of the measure rested with the Government, and he was sure more gross illegality than the Ordinance displayed, as far as it concerned Bermuda, could hardly be committed. He denounced the idea of this country permitting banishment without trial.

Lord Brougham replied.

Their Lordships then divided on the question. The numbers were, for the bill, 54; against it, 36; majority in favor of the bill, 18.

Friday, August 10.

Upon the question, that the House do go into Committee on Lord Brougham's Canada Declaratory Act.

Lord Melbourne rose and said, before the Lord Chancellor left the woolsack, he would state the course he meant to pursue. He could not express with what feelings of anxiety he had received the decision of their Lordships, which would affect very great interests that were now at stake. It was a decision which would be construed in favour of a particular party, which party had lately rebelled against the union with this country. Such was the practical effect of the course that their Lordships had adopted. He had therefore, attempted to dissuade them from it, and he had not been able to conceal the apprehensions with which he looked upon the course taken, especially when owing to the distance from the scene it was impossible to say in what condition of feeling these debates and this Bill would be received. It appeared to him, that it would have been far better to leave Ministers to pursue their own course; but as their Lordships had decided otherwise he would now state what he meant to do under that decision. He admitted the informality of that portion of the Ordinance which applied to a district beyond the Jurisdiction of the Governor General, and he had also been much struck by the argument that the Government had not the power to disallow a part of the Ordinance and allow the other part of the same, with respect to a chartered Colony, and that, under these circumstances, he ought to advise Her Majesty to disallow the validity of this Ordinance. At the same time, to say that it was all void, and that the sentenced parties could be allowed to return was what he would not naturally have adhered to. It was striking at the root of all authority in that country. For though he admitted there were grave arguments advanced concerning those who had never been taken, yet the character of Lord Durham was too well known for anybody not to suppose that that Ordinance was only held out in *terrorem*, and to keep those parties from returning and creating a dangerous state of circumstances. He had however under these circumstances, decided to advise Her Majesty to disallow the validity of this whole of the Ordinance. It was with feelings of great apprehension, but he had been compelled. It followed, almost of course, that the Ordinance being illegal, all that had been done in execution of it was illegal, and those parties who had executed it, were liable to be pursued before Courts of Justice and that some provision for indemnity was necessary. He would support the indemnity clause. With respect to the first clause he very strongly objected to it. They had heard much about the prohibition in the Coercion Act against altering Acts of Parliament. It appeared to him that it would be making the Coercion Act absurd, if that prohibition was interrupted as meaning any Acts beyond the

Acts of 1791 and the Tenures Act. It would be absurd to prevent the Governor General from taking measures necessary for the safety of the Province. He understood the prohibition not to interfere with the power of taking measures that might be absolutely necessary, and he should move an explanatory clause to that effect.

Lord Brougham expressed his satisfaction at this course, declaring it to be wise and virtuous, but objected to the clause which Lord Melbourne proposed to introduce. The noble and learned Lord proceeded to say, that, after what the Government had determined to do, he had no objection to strike out the declaratory part of the bill. But he must say, that, the noble Viscount's proposition to introduce a clause which would arm the Governor General with powers which he did not now possess, was one to be deprecated. The conduct of the Governor General had not been such as to induce him to enlarge his powers. He did not go with the noble Viscount in saying that the bill relating to Canada gave power to the Governor and Council to pass bills of attainder and bills of pains and penalties. But the noble Viscount said that the Governor of Canada ought to have that power. He could hardly consent to give them larger power, because, when they had the doubtful power, they passed bills of attainder illegally, without hearing the accused party. He asked them to leave the law as it stood on the bill. Let it stand, but give indemnity for errors. At the same time he would not deprive certain individuals, who had been illegally used, of their right of action.

The Duke of Wellington expressed great dissatisfaction with respect to the conclusion of the remarks made by the Noble Viscount. He would add his sincere desire that the Viscount might be disappointed in his noble apprehension, that the course taken by the House the preceding evening would lead to evils in the Provinces of Canada, such as the Noble Viscount had described. He was impressed with a conviction that the people of Canada, as well as this country were looking for justice on this subject, and that they would not be led to believe that Lords intended, by the course they pursued on Thursday night, to effect any other object than justice. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the amendment to be proposed by the Noble Viscount, he must say, with all the respect he entertained for the Noble Lord, that he could not be induced to give any public opinion on that subject, until he saw what the amendment was which he intended to introduce. (Hear.) He also begged to submit to the Noble Viscount that the alteration he proposed was by no means necessary; it was not necessary to adopt this amendment in order to enable the Governor to punish rebellion and treason in the Province. And for this reason: because he believed that the late Governor General (Sir John Colborne) had acted under the provisions of this very act of Parliament, and he must have had the power of preventing rebellion and treason under the Act as it existed, without such an alteration as was now proposed by the Noble Viscount. (Hear.) Under these circumstances he, for one, should wish that this proposition should not be brought under the consideration of their Lordships, inasmuch as he had a sincere desire that this matter should terminate without any further discussion upon it. He felt convinced that the question had now been brought to that stage by which real service had been done to the State, and he hoped also to the Governor of Canada.

The Bill then passed through Committee.

On the report, Lord Brougham moved some amendments, to the effect that whereas certain acts had been done which could not be justified by law, but which were intended for the security of the Province; that, therefore, all persons ordaining, or acting under, or in obedience to so much of the Ordinance of the Governor General as related to the sending to Bermuda certain persons therein named, should be indemnified; and that a proclamation should be made of this Act immediately on its reception in the Colonies.

These amendments were agreed to.

The report was brought up, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday the 13th.

Canada Indemnity Act.—This Declaratory Bill has one pretension to merit—it is brief; but short as it is, it is infinitely too long, and a very narrow space indeed is sufficient for a description of its purpose:—'Whereas, doubts having arisen touching the meaning of certain parts of the said Act, it is hereby declared and enacted, that nothing in it contained shall be taken to empower the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. to make any law or Ordinance for altering or suspending the course of the criminal law within the said Province, in any particular case or cases, or for attaining, or for punishing any person or persons not convicted by due course of law, or for declaring any person or persons not so convicted to be guilty of any offence for refusing to leave the said province or for coming within the same, or for returning within the same.' With regard to Lord Durham's Ordinance, this Bill declares that although the Ordinance cannot be justified by law, 'it is so much for the service of the public' that it ought to be justified by Act of Parliament! It then sets forth—'That all prosecutions and proceedings whatsoever which have been or shall be commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of any act done in relation to the premises, shall be discharged

& made void by virtue of the Act; & that if any action or suit shall be commenced against any person, for any such act, &c., he may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence,' &c. &c.—London Cour.

Extract of a Despatch from the Earl of Durham to Lord Glenelg, dated Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, June 29 1838, laid before Parliament.

'The first step which I took on my arrival was to examine most carefully the list of prisoners and the depositions affecting each: in so doing I discovered that against only eight or nine there existed any evidence which would warrant the application of great severity, the chief leaders and instigators of the revolt having fled from the Province, and being in safety in the United States. I next applied myself, by answers to addresses and private application, to the discouragement of any notion of the possibility of a general amnesty, and announced that my determination was to punish the guilty and extend mercy to the misguided; for which purpose I issued a special commission for the trial of prisoners, and sent the Attorney General with it to Montreal. These measures produced the salutary consequences which I expected and, joined to other means, through which they became convinced that I would not suffer the guilty to escape, induced the ring-leaders to plead guilty, and throw themselves on the mercy of the Crown.

'Yesterday I summoned a Special Council, a list of the members of which I enclose your Lordship, and passed an Ordinance by which the prisoners who pleaded guilty are transported from the Continent of America during Her Majesty's pleasure. Mr. Papineau and his associates, who fled from justice, are prevented from re-entering the Province, and the remainder are enlarged on giving security for their good conduct. I also issued a Proclamation in Her Majesty's name which announces the latter act of grace at the same time with the Ordinance which inflicts the punishment.

'These measures have met the entire approbation of Sir John Colborne, and the heads of what is called the British party; they declared they did not require any sanguinary punishment, but they desired security for the future, and the certainty that the returning tranquillity of the Province should not be arrested by the machinations of these ringleaders of the rebellion, either here or in the U. States. This I have effected for them to their contentment. I did not think it right to transport these persons to a convict Colony, for two reasons:—1st, because it was affixing a character of moral infamy on their acts, which public opinion would not sanction; and 2dly, because I hold that it would be impolitic to force on the colony persons who would be looked upon in the light of political martyrs, and thus acquire, perhaps, a degree of influence which might be applied to evil uses in a community composed of such dangerous elements. On consultation, therefore, with Vice Admiral Sir Charles Paget, I determined on sending them to Bermuda, where they could be placed under strict restraint and surveillance. There is, however, little fear of their attempting to escape as such an act would close at once and forever, the door against their ever re-entering their native country.

'Sir Charles Paget has ordered the *Yacht* to be prepared to take the prisoners, eight in number, to Bermuda, immediately on their arrival here; and I trust, therefore, that in a very few days, there will not remain in confinement one single person charged with treasonable and seditious practices in this Province. Of course I do not refer to the murderers of Lieutenant Weir, who will be arraigned in the usual manner, at the usual assizes, and whose case ought to be clearly excepted from the class of political offenders.'

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, SEPTEMBER 25, 1838

The decision of the House of Lords, that the Ordinance, banishing Bouchette and other scoundrels to Bermuda, is illegal, will be productive of some important consequences and may be productive of others not a little dangerous. The first is the release of the prisoners from their nominal restraint immediately after the act passes the other branches of the legislature, and the second may arise from a refusal of the Government to recommit them. A third consequence may be the resignation of the Earl of Durham, and the stoppage of the inquiries now in progress for a foundation of the Earl's remedial measures.

That the bill introduced will pass, there is no doubt; and Parliament will have solemnly affirmed, what all men in this colony believed, that Lord Durham in banishing the traitors without a trial did that for which he had no authority. According to the genius of a despotism, as traced by Montesquieu, the will of the despot is the only law. Now since the government of Lower Canada is, in a free sense of the word, a despotism, the will of the Governor ought to be law as soon as it is promulgated. But this is within Lower Canada only; the other provinces must be governed according to their separate constitutions. If then, the prisoners had been ordered by an Ordinance to be confined

within the province, until the expiry of the Act creating the despotism, the Ordinance would have been perfectly legal. We will even go farther; we shall suppose that the Governor General had ordered them to be hanged without Judge or Jury, and then we would maintain that the act was perfectly legal according to the spirit of a despotism and the letter of that now existing. But when the noble Earl extended his power beyond its limit, he committed an offence against the laws of the country in which that power was exercised. Every man in this view of the case believed the banishment of the rebels to be illegal.

Some of our contemporaries have maintained, that the illegality of the Ordinance was a consequence of its being contrary to the declarations of *magna charta*. This assertion, with respect to portions of the empire other than Lower Canada, would be correct, but not so with regard to L. Canada itself, because the omnipotent power of Parliament had within it made the will of the Governor and his councillors the law of the colony. That the Governor is responsible to Parliament is nothing, because he can point to its own act for his justification. The declaratory bill of Lord Brougham, if not altered, will restore the criminal law to its former place, and notwithstanding the amnesty, may leave all the rebels liable to be re-arrested & brought before a grand jury by any one that pleases. But of this we shall be able to speak more fully when the bill passes.

What is to be done with the prisoners? This is another important consideration.

The moment that bill becomes a law, these men are free, and can be again imprisoned according to the usual forms only. If Government take no steps to have them arrested, we hope that private individuals in Bermuda will. If neither do so, then are they at liberty to go where they choose, and with their freedom there will be roused such a feeling among the British population as Lord Durham has not yet witnessed. We venture to say, that, unless they are brought to trial, the wished for harmony between the races is a positive absurdity, an absolute impossibility.

This is what we hinted at as a probable dangerous consequence of Lord Brougham's bill. The excuse that no Jury can be found to give a just decision, which newspapers of a certain stamp have urged in palliation of the illegal ordinance, we have never accounted of any weight, and we account it of none now. Let the law be fulfilled, & the Government is blameless. It is to be regretted that the Earl of Durham did not at once allow them to be put on trial; it would have prevented a great dereliction of principle, and saved an infraction of law, which has occasioned much of the distrust against his Lordship in this Colony and may wound his popularity at home. In as far as regards the traitors we care little whether a French Jury acquit or condemn them, but we do care that the law be observed as long as it is law. We are anxious also to have it clearly ascertained, whether all French juries are composed of perjured villains, in order that their infamy be exposed, and some check upon their wickedness established.

Several of our contemporaries are busy with their queries as to the probability of the Earl of Durham remaining or going home. Since they know fully as little as we do of His Excellency's mind, we may be permitted to reason a little from our ignorance as well as they. At first view it appeared to us that His Excellency could not consistently with a due regard to his own character remain in the administration of a government which had received so severe a rebuke from those who appointed him. But on second thoughts we are inclined to a different opinion. The position of the noble Earl is not to be measured by common rules. The state of the colony is an unusual one, its connexion with the empire has been placed on a footing different from what it ever was before, the whole institutions of the country are at present undergoing such an investigation as could not have been dreamed of twelve months ago, remedial measures are in progress under the direction of His Excellency to which he stands pledged, and the action of which he must guide in order to their efficient working;—all and each of these considerations strongly call upon him to remain. And what is there to induce him to withdraw? Simply and only the disallowing of an act which was merely incidental to his government. His treatment of the imprisoned traitors, however much to be condemned by the British, yet did not declare any principle hostile to British interests in the general policy of his administration. It could not at all affect the

groundwork of those measures which were to be adopted for the future government of the colony. It was in every sense an isolated matter, entirely separate from the declared objects of the noble Earl's mission. He had nothing to do with the apprehension of the prisoners, and as soon as they were got rid of, no farther effects followed from the decision of their case than attached to themselves personally. The commencement of his Excellency's measures glanced not at those traitors, nor is his ulterior progress to be in the least affected by them. Taking these things into consideration, we do not see that the Governor General should resign his philanthropic but arduous duty; we rather regard the declaration of Parliament as so far fortunate that it will enable him to retrace his steps, and, by bringing the traitors to trial, give more abundant reasons for the confidence of the loyalists.

'Coming events' then do 'cast their shadows before them.' The apprehension of future troubles, with which every mind is filled, is but a general warning given by Providence, that all be prepared. After all the instances of divine interposition which the history of last winter records, who can doubt that the present gloom is sent to constrain us to prepare for another struggle, more desperate and more deadly than the last?

It is now certain that arrangements are in progress of which the object is bloody and the ramifications more extensive than any one has yet supposed. These arrangements are first planned within the United States, they are brought to maturity in the United States, the means of accomplishing them will be furnished by the government of the United States, but the horror of their accomplishment will be painted in the blood of slaughtered loyalists in Canada, and will glare in their smoking dwellings. It is to the United States authorities that the Canadian Loyalists owe their troubles. It is to the United States authorities that many a Canadian loyalist has to attribute the foul murder of his relation or his friend. It will be by the same United States authorities, that the red hands of rapine and revolt, will be armed for plunder and assassination. We wish to deal in no general charges which we cannot prove. We charge the authorities in Swanton, the State's Attorney and other officers, with a knowledge of the projected invasions of last winter; we charge them with threatening to come into the province with force to plunder the country and disarm the English. The authorities, at St Albans, at Plattsburg, at Elizabethtown, at French Creek, at Watertown, at Lewiston, at Buffalo, at Detroit, are all equally culpable. The hands of President Van Buren and of Governor Marcy are far from clean. But our 'generous,' our 'magnanimous' British government has not the spirit to acknowledge what its eyes cannot but see. This generosity the cunning republicans praise as the swindlers do the spendthrift's, —it is upon that that their hope rests of swindling him out of his all.

Since then the Imperial government has lost its courage; it becomes the duty of its subjects to set it an example, in the hope of happily shaming it into an appearance of bravery. Our readers may rest assured that there is no peace for the border this winter; they will again have to lose their time and shoulder the musket to defend their lives. But as one fact is better than a hundred arguments, we shall merely mention an occurrence that took place on Sunday evening.

A trooper of Capt. Moore's troop when on duty at Moore's corner, observed a double wagon and French cart pass from the Vermont line towards Stanbridge. This was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and as some suspicion came into the trooper's mind, he apprised the Lieut. and the party were commanded to stop. On this they drove on the faster. Captain Moore having been informed of the circumstance, took with him the Lieut., a corporal and a private, being all that were on the station at the time, and pursued. After riding hard for a mile and a half they came up with the teams, but the party had escaped, the night being pitch dark. On examination the cart was found to contain a beautiful iron nine-pounder covered with apples, and the wagon all the necessary appurtenances, and a sword. The capt. secured also three horses: the fellows having got off with one of those attached to the cart. May not the French country have been filled with arms & ammunition in the same way? Loyalists! put your trust in God,

as Cromwell used to say, but brush up your muskets and keep your powder dry.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—

I am not a man of learning and abilities to convey to you my ideas as I wish to represent them, but I beg leave to intrude upon your patience by giving some outline of my thoughts in consequence of the unsettled state not only of this Province but of the neighbouring republic. I have thought of a snake which has a head, eyes to see where to go, ears to hear, a scent to smell, and a mouth to furnish the body with food, and the whole head is the governor, guide, director, and preserver of the body and tail; notwithstanding all this the tail sets up with the absurd notion that the head has gone foremost long enough and has many times led the tail where it did not think right,—so the head yields to the turbulence of the tail and consents to relinquish its functions and to follow the tail. Accordingly in the new (call it if you please the Reformed) order of things, the tail commences on its career—it has no eyes, it can't see where to go, it has no ears, it can't hear the approach of danger, nor smell improper aliment, nor a mouth to furnish the body with life; and if it had all these qualifications it would not know how to make use of them—the consequence is that it goes it knows not where—it is embarrassed—it seeks for rest and by chance creeps into a hole between two roots, dragging the head after...it gets in till it can go no farther, neither can it of itself turn round and go back. What, then, I should like to know, will it do without allowing the head to resume its natural office as formerly; unless it does this the snake must lie there and die. From this I conclude that it would have been better for the snake had it never sought what it could not make use of. Will you be pleased to inform me what a people, incapable of ruling their own concerns would do with the affairs of a nation? I hope you will make some remarks on the consequence of such absurd notions as now fill many people's minds, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Potton East, 11th Sept. 1838.

In addition to what we stated a few days since on the subject of the sudden prorogation of the Legislature of Newfoundland, in consequence of the arrest and imprisonment of one of the Judges of that Island, for a pretended breach of the privileges of the House of Assembly, later dates have brought us accounts of the proceedings of the immaculate Legislature of that Island which clearly demonstrate, that the colony is in a state of the utmost confusion and anarchy, and that nothing can educe order out of this elementary political chaos, but the immediate abrogation of the free Constitution, so prematurely and inconsiderately conferred upon the inhabitants. It appears, from these proceedings that the House of assembly had passed resolutions deprecating the conduct of the prerogative in proroguing the House. They have accordingly appealed for redress to the Earl of DURHAM, and appointed a deputation, with the Clerk of the House as its Secretary, to go to Quebec, for the vindication of what they assert to be their constitutional rights. But they forget, that in the Earl of Durham's Commission, a special exception regarding Newfoundland was made which would prevent his Lordship's interference and that if his Lordship did hold authority in that Island, he could not decide any constitutional question having reference to the Queen's prerogative. We shall, however, abstain on the present occasion from any further observations upon these important Colonial questions of Government, as it is our intention to publish, in a future number, a connected account of the proceedings which have thus agitated the Island of Newfoundland to its very centre.... [Mon. Gaz.]

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

The annual Exhibition of stock, and other articles, of the 'County of Mississkoui Agricultural Society,' was held at Dunham Flat, on the 20th instant, when the premiums were awarded as follows:—

On Stud Horses.

Hiram Traver,	1st
L. Smith,	2d
Abm. Jackson,	3d

On Gelding horses, or Mares for saddle or draft.

D. T. Ford,	1st
R. H. Whitman,	2d
Wm. Gates,	3d

On Brood Mares.

John Holsapple,	1st
Ebn. Martin,	2d
John Smith,	3d

On two year old Colts.

L. F. Strite,	1st
Edward Vail,	2d
None for the	3d

On Bulls.

Stevens Baker,	1st
Ashly Beach,	2d
James Blinn,	3d
John Sornberger,	4th
Stephen R. Wing,	5th

On Oxen.

J. P. Deal,	1st
David Rychard,	2d
Elijah Spencer,	3d

On three year old Steers.

Leonard Vincent,	1st
R. H. Whitman,	2d
W. Beach,	3d

On two year old Steers.

Thomas Wightman,	1st
Wm. Gates,	2d
Stevens Baker,	3d

On Cows.

Stevens Baker,	1st
Orin Davis,	2d
George Rychard,	3d
Wm. Gates,	4th
Edward Baker,	5th

On two year old heifers

Stevens Baker,	1st
Elijah Spencer,	2d
Wm. Baker,	3d

On Boars.

John Holsapple,	1st
Stephen R. Wing,	2d
C. G. Martindale,	3d
Omie LaGrange,	4th

On Sows.

Harlow Chandler,	1st
Jeremiah Traver,	2d
S. Van Antwerp,	3d
J. Chamberlin,	4th

On Rams.

Simeon Clement,	1st
Romley Seeley,	2d
Silvester Chadwick,	3d
Hiram Gilbert,	4th

On Ewes.

George Doncaster,	1st
Edward Baker,	2d
Joseph G. Golland,	3d
Thomas Weightman,	4th

On Winter Wheat.

John Holsapple,	1st
Abm. Jackson,	2d
David Rychard,	3d

On Spring Wheat.

Wm. Manson,	1st
Ralph M'Carty,	2d
A. Stone,	3d
S. B. Clement,	4th
Thomas Weightman,	5th

On Corn.

Horatio Throop,	1st
Artemas Holden,	2d
Wm. F. Hogle,	3d
H. Gilbert,	4th
Wm. Baker,	5th

On Winter Rye.

A. Smith,	1st
J. P. Deal,	2d
L. F. Strite,	3d

On Spring Rye.

D. N. Phelps,	1st
Samuel Van Antwerp,	2d

On oats

S. Vincent,	1st
Elwyn Bowker,	2d
Ashley Beach,	3d
R. H. Whitman,	4th
Asa Martindale,	5th

On Peas.

Wm. Hooper,	1st
C. R. Vaughan,	2d
R. Corey,	2d

on Potatoes.

Jesse Hibbard,	1st
Elijah Spencer,	2d
Jonas Laraway,	3d
Daniel Van Antwerp,	4th
D. F. Carpenter,	5th

on Farms in St. Armand.

John Holsapple,	1st
John Whitney,	2d
Harlow Chandler,	3d

on Farms in Stanbridge.

Ebenezer Phelps,	1st
Solomon Walbridge,	2d
Noble Martindale,	3d

on Farms in Dunham.

Lumis Meigs,	1st
Jonas Laraway,	2d
Ashley Beach,	3d

on Farms in Sutton.

The only subscriber in the Town.

on Butter.

Jesse Hibbard,	1st
Thomas Weightman,	2d
D. N. Phelps,	3d

on Cheese.

Silvester Chadwick,	1st
Harlow Chandler,	2d

Stevens Baker, on Flannel Cloth.

James Blinn,	1st
Jonas Laraway,	2d
Jeremiah Traver,	3d

Those intending to compete on Grass Seed will observe the notice as given in the Hand Bills.

N. B. As soon as the Government allowance for this Society is received, notice will be given in this paper, and the premiums paid.

By Order.

H. N. WHITMAN.

P. M. A. S.

Dunham, Sept. 20, 1838.

Fannig Mills

Manufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash.
HORACE LIVINGSTON.
St. Albans, 16th Sept. 1838.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the subscriber, on the evening of the 21st instant, a bay MARE, 7 years old, half hipped, with a star in the forehead. Also, a black Mare, 6 years old. Whoever will return or give information where said Mares may be found will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN BURHART.

St. Armand East, Sept. 21, 1838.

Wanted.

200 LABOURERS upon the Prairie Sections of the Central Railroad, crossing the Illinois River at the village of Peru, LaSalle County Illinois, for which twenty Dollars per month will be paid in State Paper, or Eastern funds and pay every month by State Agents; the location is on a dry prairie and very healthy, and plenty of lands to be had in the vicinity of the work at \$1 25 cents per acre and only 90 miles from Chicago at the termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the above opportunity will find the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to Chicago, much the cheapest and quickest Route.

HARKNESS BIGELOW & SMITH.

Contractors.

August 26, 1838.

Bark

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber.
PLINY WOODBRY

Notice.

WHEREAS my son Leonard, has left my house without the least provocation, this is to forbid each and every person from harboring or trusting him, as I shall be under the necessity of prosecuting any one for so doing.

PHILIP TITTEMORE.

Cooksville, Sept. 17, 1838.

OATS.

WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.

Sept. 11th 1838.

\$3 Reward.

The Subscriber offers a reward of 3 dollars for correct information concerning the Damage done to her horse cart, on the night of the 30th August last.

MARY WIGHTMAN.

Cooksville, Sept. 1st 1838.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of land... 150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Phillipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large Bed of MARL is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.
A Wood-shed and Wagon-house 24 by 56 feet.
A Barn 30 by 40 feet.
and
A Barn 30 by 60 feet.
together with
A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.

A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

LODERICK F. STREITE.

St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the pasture of the subscriber, on the 16th instant, a brown French MARE, 8 or 9 years old; with a star in the forehead, one ear cropped, and short foretop. Whoever will return or give information where she may be found, will be handsomely rewarded.

SHUBEL SMITH.

St. Armand East, August 21, 1838.

Salt.

BUSHELS Liverpool Salt just received per the Schooner 'Cynthia,' and for Sale VERY LOW.

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Mississkoui Bay, August, 1838.

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, for cash, a few Barrels of first rate PORK, by the barrel or pound.

WALTER FARNHAM.

St. Armand, July 24, 1838.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against carrying away and or any other matter from within the enclosures of the subscriber, on pain of being prosecuted for trespass.

JAMES REID.

Frelighsburg, August 13, 1838.

Spring Goods

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississkoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;

which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Mississkoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to recommend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales;

an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH

Agent for Canada.

Mississkoui Bay, July 23, 1838.

WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good

Hay,

H. M. CHAND

Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838.

HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, J. B. SEYMOUR.

Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a very general assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are comprised

50 Chests & half do. Hyson Skin



25 do. do Young Hyson,
10 do. do Souchong,
10 Bags superior Coffee,
10 do. Pepper and Spice,
2 Tierces Salaratus,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 Boxes Cavendish do.
5 Bbls Paper do,

—ALSO—

Benthuson's superior chewing Tobacco
6 Bales Brown Shirting,
Batts, Wicking, etc. etc.

All of which he offers for sale Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low prices.

W. W. SMITH

June 23, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season; among which are comprised:—

Dry Goods, Teas,
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,
Glass, &



Hard-ware,

Grass Scythes,
Cradling do.,
Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds,
Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar,
Raisins, Epsom Salts,
Sulphur, astor Oil,
Camphor, Opium,
Paints, Oils, Turpentine,
&c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality of goods and prices—“for the days of Auld Lang Syne.”

JOHN E. CHURCH

Churchville July 8, 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, has been a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of **White, Hagar & Co.** Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. **E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.**

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business, and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with dispatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Frelighsburg, May, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

Ihe undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having an estate to **SELL** or **LET** to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

According to this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for **SALE** or **LET** in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 20s. for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will also be required.

JAMES COURT,

Montreal 21st August 1837. V2-20 2
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE **BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY**, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of **FARMS** under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—

TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and **WILD LANDS**, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards.—These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Sovereign Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of **VICTORIA**, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford will the ensuing season be conducted by Mr **ABRAHAM FRELIGH**;

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience.—**WOOL** will be carded at the following rates, viz.

3 cents per pound, cash down—

4 cents payable the ensuing winter—

5 cents after that time

Persons entrusting property to his charge may rely upon punctuality and dispatch—most kinds of produce received in payment for work done. Bedford, May 29th, 1838.

Notice.

The undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having an estate to **SELL** or **LET** to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

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JAMES COURT,

Montreal 21st August 1837. V2-20 2
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and spice tongs, sugar tongs, watch chains, and speculums, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thin blades, and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

PLAID and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water pads, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hook and eyes, &c. &c. just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

JUST received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons, sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn case combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and five tooth, in ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snufflers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans Vt., 29th May, 1838.

OPPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of Gold Bands, fine and jeweller's gold, finger rings, both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms

To the Inhabitants of the County of Missisquoi.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destitution and to give an opportunity to ALL the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of **DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq.**, who is fully authorised to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcome at every house, and that all who have the means will contribute liberally to this good cause.

In behalf of the Montreal A. B. Society

W. F. CURRY,

General agent.

Missisquoi, August 6th, 1838.

Notice.

Persons found trespassing on lot number 3, in the second range of Dunham, formerly known as the Bass lot, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law.

JAMES BADGER.

Dunham, 6th August, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Wet and Dry Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass and Hardware,
Cast Steel, Nails,
Nail Rods,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even **POTATOES** in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay **CASH** we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

To Rent.



FOR a term of years, the farm carried on by the subscriber; and also the farm adjoining it, situated in the township of Dunham, upon which will be put 10 Cows and 40 sheep. Rent to be paid semi-annually. Possession will be given on the 1st April next, and the person wishing will have an opportunity to plough the present fall.—Satisfactory security will be required. For further particulars enquire of

J. CHAMBERLIN.

Frelighsburg, 20th August, 1838.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING, AND MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring Factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool... Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half. Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St Armand, May 22d 1838.

James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, & Blank-Book Manufacturer,

St. Albans, Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classic & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for by Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

The subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Frelighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Missisquoi, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1838.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary has without any just provocation left my bed and board and is and has been living with a Mr. Devitt in Stanbridge, to his disgrace and shame, he being the cause of her quitting her family and leaving several small children entirely destitute of a mother's protection and care.—And as she refuses to return to me, this is therefore to forbid any person from harbouring her as I am determined to prosecute those who shall be found doing it.

J. H. WESSHER.

PROSPECTUS.

RURAL REPOSITORY. Devoted to Polite Literature, such as Moral and sentimental Tales, original Communications, Biography, amusing Miscellaneous, humorous and historical anecdotes, poetry, etc. etc.

On Saturday, the 24th of June, 1837, will be issued the first number of the Fourteen Volume (5th New Series) of the Rural Repository.

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgements to all contributors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal support which they have offered him from the commencement of his publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan, and published in the same form as heretofore, and no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter.

CONDITIONS. The Rural repository will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and useful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS. Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and one penny for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS, S. & S. Reid, Stanstead. H. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt. Hollis Robinson, Stukely Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham, P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford, Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill, Elihu Crossett, St. Armand. W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg. Galloway Freligh, Bedford. P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham. Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville. Abner Potter, Bromo. Jacob Cook, P. M. Bromo. P. H. Knowlton, Bromo. Samuel Wood, Farnham. Whipple Wells, Farnham. Wm. Hickok Cookville, Henry Bright, Sutton. Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missisquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

NEW GOODS, FOR SALE.

MUNSON & Co. have received and offer for Sale a full and well selected supply of

Dry Goods;
Groceries,
Hardware,
Crockery,
DRUGS,

—AND—
medicines

in addition to their usual supply:—

Confectionaries, Perfumery,
Carragee, or Irish Moss,
Candied, Citron, for Cakes,

A few
Evan's Lancets,
Parasols, &c. &c.

They will exchange with pleasure for Cash, Butter, Lumber, &c. &c.

Phillipsburg, July 3 1838.

Tin Ware FACTORY.

F. & C. PIERCE would respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at Stanbridge East Village, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line of business with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron such as stoves, pipe, &c. Eave troughs made to order.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD,

Notice. The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs.

Wm. HICKOK. Cookville, May, 1838.

Beware! THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz: one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for £4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for £2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN. Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

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—AND—
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Candied, Citron, for Cakes,

A few
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They will exchange with pleasure for Cash, Butter, Lumber, &c. &c.

Phillipsburg, July 3 1838.

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